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Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all eases send stamps for that purpose.

The Strike Murder.

BOBERT DOUGLASS was shot night before last while upholding an essential principle of order and justice. He was a sergeant of the First Regiment of New York's National Guard, and he was shot because he confronted some strikers as a guard of the Croton Dam, which is building, and of men who might want to work at completing it. Douglass was assassinated, that is, shot by a man unknown and hidden.

But don't let us stop to consider the side of the deed that happens to be peculiarly atroclous. The main questions are: Should Dovobass, armed, have been where he was? What were the righte of the man who fired the murderous bullet?

There can be but one answer to each question on the part of any honest manpossessed of a mind capable of sane reasoning. Douglass was at the Croton Dam in the execution of proper orders from his superiors, to maintain, for men in need of it, the common right to work that belongs to one who obtains a job, and to proteet an employer's right to hire any manoffering his labor to him.

The State has no higher obligation than that which DougLass was delegated to perform, and the performance of it is indispensable, unless lawlessness, despotism and industrial crash are to take the place of order, equal rights and prosperity. The dead man was the very representative of right in the purest form known to the State, and the assassin was in equal measure the representative of crime.

So long as the assassin did not trespass upon the rights of other men, he was in no danger from the troops. He owned nothing in the dem that Douglass could take away from him or bar him from. He had no agreement with the contractor which Douglass was protecting the latter in violating. He was a murderer unqualifled; and the bare fact that he was ready to do murder upon this officer of the State shows that, but for the State's strong arm, of which poor Douglass was a part, murder would be the lot of any unarmed citisen seeking work on Croton Dam against the wishes of this gang of rioters.

Another party to whom equal consideration must be given is the contractor. He has agreed to execute a certain public work for New York city at a certain price. One of the conditions upon which that contract was made was that he might work safe from riot or robbery. His rights are as sacred as those of men peacefully laboring in his employ.

These misguided strikers must be taught by the power of the State, as gently as may be and as harshly and relentlessly as need be, that lawlessness is not to be tolerated, and that to the humblest citizen there is guaranteed the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in any lawful

President Eliot and Jesuit Colleges.

It may be remembered that to the October number of the Atlantic Monthly Prestdent Enfor of Harvard University contributed an article advocating the extension of the thorough-going elective system. followed at Harvard College, to secondary form prescribed education may be found a modest, tentative, hypothetical way: in the curriculum of the Jesuit colleges which has remained almost unchanged for triffing concessions to natural sciences." The assertion that the elective system should be extended to secondary or high December number of the same periodical by Prof. ANDREW F. WEST of Princeton University. The incidental reference to the curriculum of Jesuit colleges has called Sacred Heart Review from the Rev. TIMOTHY BROSNAHAN, whose paper is now reprinted in a pampulet. Father BROSNA-HAN would not charge, even by implication, that President ELIOT's criticism of able hostility. He simply undertakes to compilation of this document himself. prove that the criticism is not warranted

Father BROSNAHAN begins by pointing out was not authoritatively embodied in a cur- tee." Adopted. riculum until 1899, almost exactly three bundred years ago. That system provided a preface publicly dedicating to his country for twenty-five hours of study a week, the time and labor he might spend on this which bours were practically devoted to compilation. the exclusive study of Latin and Greek. Up | to about forty years ago, the curricula of accord with that followed by the Jesuits sion in 1778. Indeed, up to the school year of 1872-73, there were prescribed of the elective system went on at the lastsuccessively the junior, sophomore and freshmen years. Many of the most useful and distinguished seats of learning in the United States, including Princeton the University of California, have declined to follow Harvard's example, so far as the piler," that is, to RICHARDSON. Adopted. A. B. degree is concerned, and refuse to not offered Greek and Latin for admission. languages for a considerable part of the per volume. RICHARDSON silent. undergraduate course. The Jesuit colleges, University, have maintained the same post- give the compiler the "fraction" again. tion. They have refused to deprive the A. B. degree of its traditional significance, so far as this implies an acquaintance with the classical languages and literatures.

There is no foundation, however, for Pres ident ELIOT's assertion that the curriculum of Jesuit colleges is almost exclusively HAN shows that its collegiate department exacts twenty-seven and a half hours a week of class work from every student who | press the legend, "Copyright, 1897, by is a candidate for the A. B. degree. But, JAMES D. RICHARDSON," upon the succesinstead of 100 per cent, of this time being sive volumes of this public document. given to Latin and Greek, as in the schools | APRIL, 1899, or thereabouts.-- Commit-

of the seventeenth century, only about 53 per cent, is allotted to those studies to-day. In other words, 47 per cent, of class time is now conceded to modern studies. This time study of English, mathematics, modern anguages and natural sciences. Similar data are forthcoming in regard to other Jesuit colleges. In view of these facts it President ELIOT's assertion that an instance of uniform prescribed education may be found in the curriculum of Jesuit colleges, which has remained almost unchanged for four hundred years, disregarding some

trifling concessions to natural sciences." Father BROSNAHAN and Prof. WEST are by no means alone in thinking that the elective system has been carried too far in Harvard College proper, and ought not to be applied to secondary or high schools. President Tawing of the Western Reserve University, bimself a Harvard man, declares in a recent paper that the "bane of our educational system is haphazardness in the choice of studies." President HAMPER of Chicago University, in his address at the inauguration of the new President of Brown University, is even more emphatic, characterizing our present educational system as "chaotic." President DWIGHT of Yale University, in his report for 1899, averred that "there is no doubt that the tendency to specializing in our educational system, even from the beginning of the studies of youth, as contrasted with childhood, is excessive, and that, if the best education is to continue, this tendency must be counteracted." President Low of Columbia has drawn clearly the distinction between a college and a university: "A college is conceived of as a place of liberal culture; a university as a place for specialization based upon liberal culture." In other words, the function of a college is twofold: First, it should give the rounded and harmonious mental development which the word education etymologically signifles; secondly, to use the language of the Boston College catalogue, it should lay "a solld substructure in the whole mind and character for any superstructure of science, professional or special, and also for the building up of moral life, civil and religlous." As Father BROSNAHAN puts it: "The college forms its ward, providing disciplines by which he may be developed into a man of the three Horatian dimensions; the university, on the other hand, informs

ous acquirement of distinctively liberal The same conclusion is set forth in an apt metaphor by President STRYKER of Hamilton College. Contrasting the disciplines of a college with the investigations of a university, he says: "The processes have different alms. The one process should make iron into steel, and the other makes steel into tools. Specialization which is not based upon a liberal culture attempts to put an edge on pot iron."

its members, offering courses of study

which presuppose not merely a preceding

'training for power,' but also the previ-

The Richardson Calendar.

It used to be the fashion to put forth about Christmas time ornate calendars specially dedicated to a single great author. We have nad Shakespeare calendars, Browning calendars, Longfellow calendars, Emerson calendars, and so on. The Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee seems to us to be entitled to this distinction. He is an author. If he is not the author of the messages and papers of the Presminated in the "Committee on Distribution," and that is enough to make his name conspicuous in the history of literary enterprise. No other American author ever did what RICHARDSON has done.

Furthermore, a condensed exhibit of the successive steps marking the progress of the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON'S master performance in literature will serve as an or high schools. In the course of his enlightening preface to certain arithmetical paper he said that an "instance of uni- computations which we propose to make, in

SEPTEMBER 12. 1893.-RICHARDSON AS chairman of the House Committee on Printfour hundred years, disregarding some ing reported a bill, drawn by himself, which contained a provision allowing the sale to private individuals by the Public Printer of duplicate plates of Government publicaschools was vigorously controverted in the tions. Passed, with Mr. DINGLEY's amendment making it illegal to copyright any Government publication.

JUNE 11, 1894.-RICHARDSON as chairman of the House Committee on Printing forth an earnest and cogent reply in the reported a resolution providing for an edition of 6,000 copies of a public document reprinting the messages and proclamations of allitheiPresidents. Adopted.

JUNE 1894 .- RICHARDSON, as an historical enthusiastiand public-spirited servant Jesuit schools was prompted by unreason- of the people, volunteered to look after the

JUNE, 1894.-RICHARDSON procured the insertion of an amendment, in the Senate. giving him "full power and discretion to do that the Jesuit system of college education | this work for and on behalf of the commit-

FEBRUARY 22, 1896.—RICHARDSON Wrote

APRIL 11, 1896.-RICHARDSON announced the immediate appearance of Volume L of limitation in a little more than one year all American colleges were substantially in "Messages and Papers," and offered a resolution providing for the distribution to is a "short session," at which there is little from 1690 up to the date of their suppres- Senators and Representatives of their re- time for legislation. Any change of a gencome of the fraction, or remainder of the made at once. studies for each of the four college years at | edition, amounting as then estimated to Harvard itself. Thereafter, the extension | 500 sets, or over, Richardson replied that | Longz, giving to the Commanding General under the law the fraction would go to the named institution until it comprehended | Superintendent of Documents "to be by | ant-General, and to the Adjutant-General him distributed mainly upon orders of Members of Congress."

APRIL, 1896 .- RICHARDSON procured at the Senate end of the Capitol the insertion University, the University of Michigan and of an amendment providing that the fraction of the edition should go "to the com-

MAY 18, 1896 .- House adopted a resoluconfer that diploma upon these who have tion providing for an additional edition of 15,000 of "Messages and Papers." Actual and have not pursued the study of those | cost to Government estimated at 75 cents |

MAY 22, 1896.—Resolution for 15,000 including conspicuously the Georgetown extra copies amended in Senate so as to MAY 11, 1897 .- RICHARDSON besought Congress to make him a gift of a duplicate set of the Government plates. Estimated the actual cost of same at \$1,200. Informed by Mr. Cannon that the Public Printer's estimate of cost was \$3,600, he replied that Mr. CANNON was probably right. Quesconfined to Latin and Greek. This will be | tioned about possible claim to copyright, clear if we examine the state of things at | RICHARDSON replied that such copyright Georgetown University. Father Brosna- was explicitly prohibited by law. Congress

voted the plates to RICHARDSON. MAY, 1897 .- RICHARDSON began to im-

tee on Distribution" began to advertise 'Messages and Papers" as a work of thrilling interest, authorized by the Government, and of such importance that a private is proportioned during four years to the publisher could not have produced it for less than a million dollars.

JULY 4, 1899.—RICHARDSON put to press the tenth and last volume of "Messages and Papers," repeating his declaration that must be admitted that there is no basis for if the book "shall prove satisfactory to Congress and the country, I will feel com-

pensated for my time and effort." AUGUST, 1899.-Agents of "Committee on Distribution" began to sell copies of "Messages and Papers" at \$34 a set, on the pretence that the Government was behind the distribution of the work, and that sets were allotted as a matter of favor only to selected persons, a few in each Congress district, the edition of this Government publication having been limited to 6,000. JANUARY 5, 1897, to January 18, 1898 .-Six separate resolutions in Congress provid-

ing for further editions of " Messages and Papers" of from 7,000 to 30,000 copies for free distribution to the people, were referred to Mr. RICHARDSON'S Committee on Printing and chloroformed there. None was ever reported.

JANUARY 30, 1900,-RICHARDSON'S attention was called in Congress to the fraudulent practices of the agents of the "Committee on Distribution." RICHARDSON replied that he had nothing to do with the sale of the work. Had made a contract with BARCUS, "a man of high character," by which he, RICHARDSON, received "a small royalty."

FEBRUARY, 1900. - RICHARDSON applied to Congress for permission "to compile, edit and publish, without expense to the Government, the State papers and diplomatio correspondence of the late Confederate States." Permission granted.

MARCH 7, 1900 .- BAROUS issued a card to the Republican voters of the Fifth Congress district of Indiana informing them that he had "a strong liking for the sort of political work and political duty which properly come within the province of a Representative in Congress." Announced himself as a candidate for nomination by the Republican district convention on the 15th of next month.

Such is the skeleton history of one of the most audaciously conceived and unserupulously promoted schemes on record for the acquisition of a monopolistic franchise and the exploitation of public literary property for private gain.

The constant burden of RICHARDSON'S frequent "statements" and "explanations" has been that Congress has imposed upon him a work of tremendous magnitude, in comparison with which the donation of a few fragments of editions, and a beggarly set of duplicate plates was hardly worth the mention. What he has actually made out of the fob is a matter of conjecture. RICHARDSON knows to a dollar, but we don't. Let us try a few figures:

Commercial value of "fragment" of first Government edition of 6,000 sets, estimated by RICHARDSON'S colleagues at from 500 to 700 sets, at \$10 a set; yielding at the minimum estimate a possible. . \$5,000 Same for the second Government edition of 15,000 sets, the "fragment" also voted

to compiler..... Actual cost of production of duplicate plates, as estimated by Public Printer Small royalty" of let us say \$2 a set on let us say 20,000 copies of "Messages and Papers" marketed by "Commit-

40,000

tee on Distribution"...... Total to RICHARDSON to date \$58.600 We have put our estimate of the sales already effected by the energetic BARCUS at an exceedingly moderate figure. We know idents, over which he has spread his com- students of the operations of the Committee prehensive claim to copyright, he is at on Distribution who are convinced that more least the author of the scheme which cul- than thrice 20,000 sets have been disposed of to the innocent public. In one case within our knowledge, however, the box in which the set was delivered to the victim bore a number just short of 20,000, and the first volume of the set was marked with the same numerals. That is why we have deemed it safe to adopt 20,000 as the basis of our computation.

For have we exact information as to the contract size of the "small royalty" paid by BARCUS to RICHARDSON on each set sold by the Committee on Distribution. We put it at \$2. It may be only \$1, or it may be ten per cent., or \$3.40. RICHARDSON could

tell and so could BARCUS. The Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON'S salary as a statesman during the entire period of six years since he went into the business of compffing Government publications for private sale has been less than \$30,000. We repeat that our estimate of his gains through literature at \$53,000 is conjectural, and is advanced subject to correction by himself, if he sees fit to correct it.

The Army Before Congress.

The most important bill referring to the Army now before the Congress is that introduced by Senator HAWLEY for the Secretary of War, and generally known as the Army bill. On the merits of this bill we have spoken at some length. Secretary Roor has appeared before the Senate Committee having the bill in charge, and has explained its purposes lucidly and temperately, and urged the necessity of its passage. It is said that no general Army legislation will be enacted this session. The leaders who prevent such legislation will assume a very heavy responsibility; much of the present Army law expires by from now, and the next session of Congress spective quotas. Asked what was to be- eral character in the Army laws should be

An important bill is that of Senator of the Army the rank and pay of Lieutenthe rank and pay of Major-General. We have urged the advisability and necessity of making the Adjutant-General a Major-General: the rest of Mr. Longe's bill does not approve itself to us. Senator PENROSE has introduced a bill permitting the appointment to the lowest grades in the various staff departments of persons now in the Volunteer service in such departments. The services of some staff officers of Volunteers certainly would seem to deserve such a reward; as many of these officers are now in the regular establishment, the proposed bill probably will not 'throw open the staff doors" to so many

civilians as might seem to be the case. There are several bills before the Congress relating to the militia of the States. One such bill is intended to extend military instruction to the public schools. Although intended to benefit the country-as all bills are-we doubt that this bill, if it becomes a law, will help the militia, the Army or the people. Military instruction at school is of somewhat doubtful expediency considered from the point of the militia's interests. Many a boy who has had military instruction at school has or thinks he has had "all he wants of it." Another bill provides for the rearmament of the militia with Kray-Jörgensen rifles and carbines; and a | ses.17.

third directs the selection of four sites for permanent camps at which the troops of the Army and the National Guard may be

assembled and drilled. As to the first of these bills, it may be said that many competent officers of the National Guard consider the present Springfield rifles admirably adapted to the needs of the Guard, and do not desire or approve the proposed change.

Senator Perrus has a bill to provide for the appointment of contract dental surgeons in the Army; Senator PENROSE wishes to have medals given to the living officers and men, 130 in number, of the five companies of Pennsylvania troops who were the first to reach Washington for its defence on April 14, 1861. Both Mr. PENBOSE and Mr. McMILLAN have bills before Congress for medals for services rendered during

the Spanish and the Philippine wars. There are many other interesting bills before the Congress, some of which will become laws, while others, perhaps equally worthy, will fail. But it is highly important that a general Army bill should be passed at this session, and we earnestly hope that the members of the Military Committees of both houses of Congress may awake to the need of taking prompt action on the Army bill now before them.

The New York Republican Convention

It told a very remarkable political story, in the speeches of the two presiding officers and in the platform, all of which seemed amplified about alike in their praise of the Republican party as a successful administrator of many important and difficult public affairs.

All that they said was true. Under the supervision of WILLIAM McKinley the Republican party has achieved what it promised, and seen what it hoped come to pass. Beyond that it has stood the unlooked-for strains of a period of unparalleled activity in our national development with an understanding of new demands on its statesmanship and a boldness in meeting them that command the highest admiration.

With such a record emphasized by the customary unsparing effort in campaigning from June to November, the vote of the Empire State is bound to be cast next election day for McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT.

Chicago and the Duke de Arcos. We must, in behalf of the Mayor of Chicago, take issue with his Excellency the Spanish Minister, the Duke DE ARCOS, upon a question of menners. The Duke calls an invitation to Chicago to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Manila an "insult," and his criticism seems ill-advised.

Mantla Day is now an American date, like the Fourth of July. Every country has such dates. It is celebrated as a national event, without prejudice to any one, even to the enemy of the occasion. Chicago sent out her invitations with characteristic volume, to the number of 5,000, extending to officials of all sorts in the National Capital. including the Diplomatic Corps. If Chicago had taken it upon berself to exclude the Spanish Minister from the circle of invited guests, it would have been a studied exception which the feelings proper to the situation did not suggest and which politeness did not require. The invitation, which was sent without intention to offend, left the guests invited the alternative of accepting or declining in the usual manner, and in no wise imposed upon the Duke DE AROOS, either as the Ambassador of his country or as the defender of his own dignity, the task of replying in an unusual manner and so of giving the greater prominence and publicity to the occasion's unpleasant side. If there has been an affront connected with the affair, it has not been on the side of Chicago.

Why does not the Sheriff disarm, as he should do, the Croton Dam rioters?

The Cuban Orphans' Fair at the Metropolitan Opera House goes on its prosperous and brilliant way. Some persons jog wearily to charitable fairs, patting themselves on the moral back for the sufferings which they are about to endure for a good cause; but this fair is so various and multi-colored that one goes again and again. It is a journey to many countries and a lesson in many arts of war

The Constitution has been spat upon and de-rided in the national Capitol.—Kansas City Times. Well, what do you expect when the Hon. Joz Baller is away from Washington? Anything is liable to happen to the Constitution when its janitor is not on duty.

In the Senate yesterday the Hon. George FRISBIE HOAR told his fears and his hopes about the Philippines. He would persuade the Republican party to agree with him, but he has no intention of agreeing with the Democratic party. He will remain, as he has long een, one of the great lights of his party; differng with it as to one subject only. There can be only kindness among Republicans for this fine old fighter, this acute intellect and accomplished mind. It is his right to differ, and since he cannot persuade his party, perhaps in time his party will be able to persuade him. At any rate, he may come to see that the ills he forebodes were only ghosts raised by an excited imagination.

Owing to Col. BRYAN's invincible propensity to get the Democratic delegates Admiral Dewry may find it convenient to become the candidate of the Union Reform party, which has not yet selected its leader.

We learn with indignation and horror that the Hon. BoB TAYLOR, the most melodious man that ever tickled catgut and the sweetest orator and lecturer in Tennessee, was robbed of \$300 in Texas the other day. The arts cannot prosper beneath the beams of the Lone Star if crimes like this are permitted. The State of Texas should apologize. Give back his money to the missionary of the muses.

With the people made to pay toll on their own highways more grievous than that levied under the odious and rejected regime of France.— Budalo Times. What means this burst of wrath? Is the Hon.

NORMAN E. MACE sick of working out his road

The use of the word "colonial" in the New York Republican platform refers to the practical realization of a vision which years ago stirred to prophecy the souls of two most eminent and imaginative American statesmen, the Hon. WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD of New York and the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR of Massa-

Nebraska's Great Bank Accounts.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. LINCOLN, Neb., April 11 .- An increase of \$3,001. 837.95 in bank deposits in this State in the last twelve months is what the report of Secretary Hall of the Banking Board issued to-day shows, when compared with the one issued just one year ago. The report given out by Mr. Hall to-day is an abstract of the condition of State and private banks, including savings banks of Nebraska, at the close of business, March 12, 1900. The end of the first fiscal quarter of a year the total of general deposits is \$22.254.888.69. The same fund last year amounted to \$19,253,050.74. This year there are 409 institutions transacting business; last year there were 395. The total present resources of banks under State control is \$32,141,-

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There is little information as to the actua! situation in the Free State and Natal to be derived from the despatches of the past twenty-four hours. Even Lord Roberts's official telegram regarding the state of affairs at Wepener is inconclusive, the only news I importance in it being the mention of Gen. Hart's brigade from Natal being in support of Gen. Brabant, who is advancing to the relief of Wepener. There seems complete uncertainty as to the number and whereabouts of the rest of the Boer forces in the southwest, or that were there, for the apologetic tone of most of the despatches seems intended to pre-pare the British public for the news that the greater part of the Boer commandos have evaded the columns cent after them and have cone north. The statement that Lord Roberts's advance is about to begin is also probably intended to restrain the impatience in England, which is growing in votume and is demanding victims for the past failures. The publication of Lord Roberts's criticisms on the Spion Kop affair can hardly fail to add fuel to the fire of the public wrath against those whom he shows to have been primarily responsible for the abandonment of that position shown to have been vital to the success of the flanking operation by the west for the relief of Ladysmith. Fortunately for the Natal commanders of the relieving force the public memory is short, and the success of the subsequent operations helps to condone their shortcomings in the previous attempts. The public confidence may now be said to centre in Lord Roberts personally, so that in the event of any untoward happenings delaying his march to Pretoria or bringing it to a standstill, matters are bound to become serious for the Government.

Then there is the internal difficulty in the Cape Colony to be faced. The despatch from THE SUN correspondent at Cape Town puts the cause of the dissatisfaction of the Dutch Afrikanders in a few words when he compares the recent trials and sentences of alleged rebels by military courts with the trials of the rebels in the early part of the century by civil tribunals. The recommendation of the organ of the Afrikander Bond, Ons Land, that an immediate appeal be taken to the Supreme Court in the case of recent decisions of the military courts at Naauwpoort, if adopted, will very likely result in bringing the situation in Cape Colony to a crisis, and give Sir Alfred Milner the opportunity he is credited with trying to produce of abolishing at once the Constitutional privileges of the Colony and ruling it as a Crown Colony. The consequence, it is anticipated in England, would be a general rising of the entire Dutch population. As it is, this has only been prevented up to now by the influence of Mr. W. P. Sahreiner, the Premier, and one or two others, members of the Afrikander Bond.

JAPANESE LABORERS STRIKE.

Trouble on Two Plantations-New Republican Newspaper for Honolulu.

HONOLULU, April 10, via San Francisco April 17.-A strike of 2,000 Japanese laborers is on at Lahaina. The plantations affected are the Pioneer Mill and the Plawolu. The strikers have been forced to give up thefr cane knives. but, though they are now unarmed, trouble is feared, as they are very sullen. Work is largely suspended. The strike began with the contract laborers, but the free laborers have been forced to join.

The trouble grew out of the fall of a big cane juice pan, by which two Japanese men and one woman were killed. The Coroner's jury de-cided that it was accidental, but the relatives of the dead Japanese demanded heavy dam-ages. This and a quarrel between an over-seer and a gang of laborers precipitated the strike.

strike.

The strikers demand the discharge of the engineer of the mill where the accident occurred and of several overseers and the payment of \$5,000 for each Japanese killed. The plantation managers refuse these demands, but agree to arbitrate the differences if the laparers return to work. aborers return to work. A new morning newspaper with a capital of \$50,000 is to be issued in Honolulu as soon as typesetting machines and presses arrive. It is to be conducted by A. S. Humphres and will be

AUCTION AT "THE STUDIO."

Paintings and Furnishings of the Bestaurant Bring Small Prices.

The pictures, furniture and curios of "The Studio," the restaurant at 332 Sixth avenue which the late Rainsford Ingalls ran from 1868 untfi 1895, were sold at auction there yesterday. There were a good many bidders at the sale, which was by order of the executors of the estate, but the prices were rather small. E. Smith was the auctioneer. The remainon Esmith was the authorier. The remaining \$50 lots will be disposed of to-day. The sale yesterday realized about \$2,400. Among the purchasers was Charlio Ross of Ross and Fenton, the variety actors. Mr. Ross bought articles with which to furnish a country house he is building in New Jersey. W. R. H. Martin of Rogers, Peet & Co. was another large buyer.

tin of Hogers, Peet & Co. was another large buyer.

The Proposal," by Edouard Detaille, brought only \$100. A nude, by Carl Brante, considered very fine, sold for \$55. The paintings brought sltogether about \$1,000. A cane presented to Lieux. Gen. Winfield Roott sold for \$1, and a fine old Lowestoft plate for \$5, a sample of what other china of the kind brought. Thirty-three dollars was paid for a large antique San Domingo mahogany table with a colonial round top. The café furnishings with the stock of wines will be sold to-day.

Samuel Swim Drowned.

From the Boston Daily Globe. From the Boston Dally Globs.
GLOUCESTER, April 15.—The schooner Nofeid arrived to-day with her flag at half mast for the loss of one her crew. Samuel Swim. What the flahermen call an unjucky sea struck the dory containing Swim and his mate, Bradford Lowe, and capsized her. Swim was thrown away from his dory and being unable to swim could not reach the craft.

For President of the Permanent Organization TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to ropose Seneca Gre. Guard Shorts and Goldie Tarr. residents of the neighboring town of Titusville, Pa. When a permanent organization is effected, and nominations for Chief Mogul and Jigadier-Brindle are in order, please notify me, that I can make an energetic canvass in favor of Mr. Tipton Tipton Omahundro, Jr., whose marriage notice I observed in the Southern Churchman five years ago. If he has weathered through to marriageable age, it is likely that he is still alive; and it seems to me that he is entitled to the topmost persimmon. OIL CITY, Pa., April 16. HUBERT COLLINS.

No Spitting on Detroit's Sidewalks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apropos your article on "The Remedy for Expectoration and the attempt to limit this habit in Manhattan and Brooklyn. I desire to call your attention to the means adopted by the authorities of Detroit to stamp out the evil. On the lampposts of the principal streets is to evil. On the lampposts of the principal streets is to be seen the following on a neat sign: "Please do not spit on the sidewalk." That this has a good effect upon the spitters I can personally testify, knowing quite a number win now edge up to the sidewalk and expectorate into the roadway. The admonition begets this habit of edging and I have no doubt has its effect on would-be spitters on the cars. That it is a poon to the ladies, to say nothing of its hygicule effect, is beyond question. You might try this APRIL 18.

Russian Sect That Honors Judas From the London Globe.

In his latest report to the Czar, the Procurator of the Holy Synod tells of a new sect discovered in the Govrnment of Yakutsk, eastern Siberia, and originated by a peasant, Filip Likhacheff, who was exiled to that remote region from the Ufimskaya Government for belonging to the sect of the "Skoptzi." The Anglo-Russian says that the doctrines of the new sect are explained in a MS. headed, "My Profession," and its chief points are:

(1) The first real disciple of Christ was Judas for he repented of his sin and hanged himself. The ame method of death is recommended to the members of the sect who wish to part from this sinful life. (2) Reverence is due only to God, that shown to any man is idolatory. (3) Man being sinful in his very nature and inclined to induce others to sin, he must not have any authority over his fellow man. (4) Hence no obedience must be shown to any secular or ecclesiastical authority. (5) The power that be are from the devil, officials of the State, as well as priests of the Church. (6) Property is a sin as the result of the greed, likewise family ties as the re-

suit of the lust of the flesh.

Likhacheff on being arrested openly acknowledged himself to be the author of "My Profession." The heresy was spreading among working men, especially among "Skoptzis" fexiled to Siberia from EsTHE PAITH OF THE OLD DAYS.

the Change Which Has Taken Place in Religious Belief During the Last Fifty Years. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The discussion of Christianity in THE SUN is of interest to more of your readers than perhaps you imagine. Most men of ordinary intelligence who have arrived at the age of 50 years and upward have noted the great change which has taken place during the past twentyfive or thirty years, not only in the character of the doctrines preached from the pulpit, but in

the attitude of the people toward the Church and its ministry. In my youth the minister was regarded as a man set apart, upon whom was conferred. in a' most literal sense, spiritual authority over the souls of men-a direct agent of the Lord whom all were bound to honor as their spiritual guide and teacher. The doctrines preached were not toned down to accommodate sensitive feelings. They were direct, clear-out, positive and awful. In those days hell was a literal punishment; lost souls were plunged into a lake of fire and brimstone, doomed to suffer inconceivable agonies through all eternity. The theology of Jonathan Edwards was currently accepted by the great mass of Christian teachers and believers. The observance of Sunday was exceedingly strict; all secular employment were condemned as sinful: by the more rigid meals were prepared on Saturday and served cold on Sunday. Only religious books were allowed to be read-a dreary lot-consisting of plous biographies, published sermons, Calvin's "Institutes." Fox's

Book of Martyrs," and the like. The order of the day, in our town, was Sunday school at 8 A. M., a tedious and depressing function for the youth of that day, as the service consisted of long prayers, Bible reading, recitations of Bible verses required to be committed to memory each week, and the singing of doleful hymns-all this in a barn-like room, on hard benches. After Sunday school, morning service from 10 to 12, or after, according to the length of the sermon, and there were no short sermons in those days. Then an interval for dinner, service again at 3 o'clock, another long sermon, and still another service and sermon at 8 o'clock. Between these services were prayer meetings, which the regenerate were expected not only to attend but also to participate in with prayers and exhortations.

Need it be said that Sunday was a perfect dies fro to the small boy of that day? Any one who persistently declined to attend church. and especially if he walked in the fields instead. was socially ostracized, made a subject of prayer and called an infidei-a fearfully opprobrius term, the odium of which this generation cannot conceive. I remember a schoolmate of mine who, on his way to Sunday school, ventured on the thin ice of the river and was drowned. Fancy the funeral sermon! The feelings of the family were not spared. This boy's death was the direct act of an angry God in punishment for breaking the Sabbath. and hell and everlasting fire were described as the doom of his soul.

Only those of us who lived through those days, under evangelical preaching, can realize what a change has come over the spirit of the Church and its ministry. Hell fire in a literal sense is no longer preached, and even a figurative hell is not very much insisted upon; the subject is alluded to seldom and then in no onger gloomy pictures of the intensity of everasting torments. Belief in hell is still held by the orthodox, but only in a perfunctory sort of way, and nobody in these days is drawn to the Throne of Grace by fear of it. I need hardly add that I am not referring to or includ-ing the Catholic Church; a Catholic in the community in which I was brought up was looked upon as a worse heretic than an infidel, doomed with absolute certainty to hell fire, accursed of God; and the "scarlet woman," 1. e., the Catholic Church, was considered the greatest abomination that God in His providence permitted to exist on earth

Bellef was a vital thing in those days. It was as forceful as actual knowledge; in fact, to all intents and purposes, it was knowledge, for few doubted the absolute truth of what was taught as God's own truth. Furthermore, to doubt was to be damned, and it required more than ordinary courage to even look askance at disappeared. I have heard more than one sermon on the text, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," aimed at the new heresy called Spir-

Although very little change has been made in the confessions of faith of any of the Protestant churches, and in most of them no change at all, the attitude of the ministry toward the doctrines of the Church has so changed that all the vitality of its earlier days has gone out of it and in its place there remains only the lifeless body of a dead belief. What is true of the ministry is true of their parishioners. Where now is that burning zeal for Christ, that unquestioning belief in the inspiration of Scripture, that undoubting and devoted allegiance to creed and dogma that characterized our Christian fathers? Where in these days is to be found in pulpit or pew the unbounded, childlike faith of the elect of those days? Faith to them was indeed "the evidence of things unseen," and the value of the evidence was never questioned. That faith was the product of theologians. They not only honestly believed that the whale swallowed Jonah, but would have believed with equal ease that Jonah swallowed the whale, had the story been put in that way.

The days of this sort of faith have happily passed, let us hope forever. In a general way, I presume, I represent in my own experience that of multitudes. I cannot go to church to listen with patience to men who must either prostitute their intelligence or dishonestly disguise their disbelief in the doctrine they must preach and teach, if they are loyal to their duty. If the Church will abandon its attachment to organized error it will experience a new birth. Unless it is thus born again it is doomed to decay and gradual abandonment as the intelligence of the mass of the people increases, just as the belief in witchcraft was gradually abandoned, because of increase of intelligence among the people. It was once as much a duty to believe in witchcraft as in the creed-to doubt it was to sin. and to sin, without repentance, was to be damned. To me, and thousands like me, it does not matter that the "higher criticism" disposes of all claim to the inspiration of the Gospels: in fact, it is a relief to be assured that the errors and contradictions contained therein are not inspired, as the inspiration of inaccuracy, error and contradiction must be a disheartening paradox even to the elect. The prayer of Ajax should be the prayer of the Church of to-day. NEW ENGLANDER. PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Kruger and Aguinaldo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Noticing in this morning's SUN a query from "Ignoramus" of .. Buffalo, I venture to suggest as an answer thereto that in the event of such a proceeding as he describes, the people and the newspapers of the United States might think and say what they did when they learned that the privateer Alabama had been built, equipped and manned in England to prey upon United States commerce during the Rebellion.

BAYONNE, N. J., April 17.

AMERICAN.

Increase of Crime. From the Richmond Times.

Judge Jackson of the United States Circuit Court ook occasion to say at Wheeling the other day that the world is growing worse. been a limited one, and I regret to say that crime in this country is on the increase. I am unable to de-termine whether it is a result of increasing popula-tion or of the lowering of the standard of public morality."

Truthful James on a Spring Episode.

From the Chicago Times Herald. It was April the steenth.
And quite soft were the skies.
Which it might be supposed
That the man was likewise.
For he put on a suit built for summer,
And the sequel perhaps you surmise

Which along about noon
It began to freeze,
And a blizzard swooped down
On the wings of the breeze—
In a week he was peacefully lying
Asleep out under the trees.

ORPHANS AT THE CIRCUS.

More Than 5,000 of Them Vastly Pleased be the Antics of Men and Animals

Probably there was nowhere else in the world so much concentrated joyousness under one roof yesterday as in Madison Square Garden, where more than five thousand orphans and children from various char-Itable institutions saw the afternoon performance of the Forepaugh & Sells circus. From the time they arrived until the last headlong race of the hippodrome was concluded there was never a quiet moment in any part of the auditorium. The youngsters were either voca! with jubilant glee and wild acclaim or sibilant with awe-struck admiration. It did seem a plty that, just to round out the affair properly, each child couldn't take home a clown in a box, for every time the procession of funmakers rolled into the arenathe audience rose up and whooped. Next to the clowns the one-legged bicyclist was the performer who most wen their approbation, while
the highly educated and cultured scals endeared themselves hugely. But there wasn't
an "act" in the programme that din't exact
the tribute of wide eyes and open mouth.

In all it was calculated that there were 5,450
boys and girls at the show. Wherever the eve
turned there they were—from the big aren
boxes which accommodated as many as a score
of them, closely packed, to the topmost gallery, which presented the appearance of a multurned of bodiless and very open faces. The
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin led all the
rest in numbers with more than five hundred in
attendance, and other institutions with a heavy
attendance were the Five Points House of Industry, the Catholic Orphan Asylum and the
United Hebrew Charities. Several parties
came in high state, riding in Fifth avenue
stage coaches, which waited on the outside for
them, just exactly, as one worldly wise little
maiden observed, like the ladies' carriages
waiting for them after the play.

The institutions represented at the circus
were All Angels Church, Allen Street bay
Nursery, Abigail Free School, Bethany bay
Nursery, Boya' Club of East Twenty-third
street, Children's Home, College Settlement,
Children's Home, College Settlement,
Free Homes, Five Points House of Industry,
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hospital for Cripples,
Concord Street Home of Brooklyn, Forty-fourth
Stroet Industrial School, King's Daughters'
Settlement, Leake and Watts Orphan Home,
Lisa Day Nursery, Little Mothers, Mission of
the Immaculate Virgin, Mission Church of
Holy Trinity, Miss McClintoek's School, Mission Sewing School, Posts Graduate Hospital,
Public Charities, Randall's Island, Phelps Industrial school, Protestant Episcopal City Mission, Protestant Episcopal Orphan, Asylum,
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sheltering
Arms, St. Bartholomew's Parish, St. Barnaby,
Arms, St. Bartholomew's Parish former who most won their approbation, while the highly educated and cultured scals en-

P. E. BISHOPS MEET TO-MORROW Matters of Unusual Importance to be Consid-

ered Relating to Church Extension About fifty of the eighty-two Protestant Episcopal Church Bishops will assemble in this city to-morrow. The session will be held at Church Mission House, and will be secret, The senior Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Clark of Rhode Island, through advanced age, will not be able to be present, and Bishop Doane of Albany will preside. It is thought that Bishop Potter of this city will make a communication on the subject of Honolulu, for which a new

Potter of this city will make a communication on the subject of Honolulu, for which a new Bishop will be chosen.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, who lately returned from Puerto Rico, is desirous that a Bishop of Puerto Rico shall be elected at once. He says the condition of affairs there demands this. Since it is a missionary jurisdiction, the House of Bishops will elect and the Board of Missions will support. It is said that if the matter of support can be arranged, that a Bishop will be chosen at this meeting.

The Bishops are likely to Issue a pastoral letter as an outcome of this meeting. The subject of it will be missions and there will be a good deal of attention paid to work in Japan and India and to new opportunities in China. But the burden of it will relate to Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. It is a favorite idea with Episcopalians that their Church can be a substitute to Cubans and Filipinos who are dissatisfied with Roman Catholic teachings and practices. Many believe that if they can erect imposing cathedrals in Havana, San Juan and Manila they will gain for their Church a prestige that will lend much to its supremacy in the future.

GOT ONE GOLD DOLLAR BACK. Hill Twins Took Two When They Went Forth

to See the World. One of the two gold dollars which the eight-year-old Hill twins took with them when they left their home in Flushing recently to see the world as Robinson Cruthan ordinary conrage to even look askance at soe would have seen it has been recovered infidel beliefs. In my youth—and I am not by Mrs. Hill, and is now kept under lock and key as a valuable souvenir. When the boys recounted their experiences during the twenty-four hours they were absent to their father. Hawthorne Hill, they showed a capacity for remembering strange details that would have put even Daniel Defoe to shame. When asked if they could in any way describe the conductor of the College Point trolley car who, they said, had changed one of the gold pieces for them, they both answered promptly that he had "292" on his cap. Mr. Hill notified the car company, and when conductor 292 was summoned he said that he remembered the occurrence distinctly. He had had the dollar changed immediately for fear of losing it in his change. A negro who had boarded the car at Bridge street had accommodated him. Mrs. Hill sent notices about the missing coin to all of the negro churches in Flushing and asked the parsons to read them to their congregations on Sunday. The idea proved successful, and on Monday merning a darky called at Hills' home with the gold piece, receiving an ample reward in return for his honesty. have put even Daniel Defoe to shame. When

PRINCE AUERSPERG AFTER A THIEF Got Into His Wife's Rooms, the Prince Says,

and Rifled Her Jewel Box. Prince Francis Auersperg, a physician living at 326 West Seventy-eighth street, went to the West Sixty-eighth street police station last night and complained that a sneak thief had gained an entrance to his rooms yesterday afternoon and had carried away some of his wife's jewels, which he valued at \$900.

The thief got in, the Prince said by pretending to have been sent to repair the door bell. There was a sign on the bell announbell. There was a sign on the bell announcing that it was out of order and directing callers to ring the basement bell. The thief, a screwdriver in his hand, called in the afternoon. After a while he went away 'to get more wire." After he had gone Princess Duersperg found her lewelry box rifled.

The Prince gave this list of the missing jewelry: A solitaire diamond ring, a ring set with three diamonds, a ruby ring, a turquoise ring and a gold case in the shape of a heart.

The loss of the Princess's lewels was attended at the Cuban Orphans' Fair in the Metropolitan Opera House earlier in the evening by Mrs. Henry Siegel, who said that the Princess couldn't take charge of the gypsy booth because she was "unnerved by a robbery at her home."

Odium Theologicum in the Dictionary. From the Tablet.

Dr. James Murray and his assistants in that great but slowly-moving enterprise, the "New English Dictionary," ought to keep themselves carefully aloof from all theological party spirit They have hardly succeeded in doing so in the recently published part, which runs from "In" to "Infer." It is here that they have to treat the word "Infallible" with its derivatives. We have it stated, for example, that "His Infallibility" is "a title given to the Pope; also a bility" is "a title given to the Pope; also a mock title." As far as we are aware, it is always a mock title, when given to the Pope. No Catholic authority can be cited for it. The only quotation given by Dr. Murray is from the Oxford University Magazine of 1834: "The day before the Pope expired the startling announcement came torth His Infallibility is delirious." And why should it be handed down for ever that, according to a scribe who contributed to the Saturday Review in 1870, "the present Archbishop of Westminster, having learnt infallibilism at Rome, was put 1870, "the present Archbishop of Westminson having learn; infallibilism at Rome, was rigover the heads of English Catholius by the Pope, against their will." It will be new most people to learn that there is a transitiverb. "To Infallible," used thus by some of source authority of the seventeenth centur. "We will first begin with Scripture argument the better to infallible it." This dictional with all its merits, surely rakes up too magnification. The fugitive and barbarous uses of words. The exists in every age a rage for coming work exemplified by the practice of Puritan satirity and of present day imitators of the great hip-ling; but it is doing them too much honor to enshrine their crude manufactures in the rec-ords of English speech.

Born in a Burning House. From the Bailimore American.

WESTMINSTER, Md., April 15-A dwelling house, near the southwestern limits of this city, occupied by Angew Darsey and family, colored, was destroyed by fire, with most of its contents. Mrs. Dorsey gave birth to a child while the flames were rouring overhead in the second story, and in a few minutes after she and her new-born babe were safely removed to the home of a neighbor the entire building was in a blaze.